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ONE YEAR OF WILSON

Has Broken Precedents and
Dominated Congress.

All That He Has Done With An
Eye To Coming
Elections.

Washington, March 10.—One full year of Woodrow Wilson as President of the United States is completed on the 4th of March. Reviews are inevitable, and although the Democratic National Committee sought to anticipate them by a ten months' summary, each individual in the country will be well contented with his own opinion of the congenially isolated figure in the White House and his official acts. All cities will agree upon certain points, however. They will rate the intelligence of the President as of a grade of keenness matched by few of his predecessors. They will concede, too, that in his absolute control of Congress President Wilson stands alone.

Samuel G. Blythe has said bluntly that Wilson dominates Congress because he knows more than it does. That is a rough way of putting it, yet no one can observe from week to week the mental habits of this remarkable man and ponder his intellectual equipment without realizing that he is a personality which, translated unexpectedly from the classroom to the arena of national government, confounds the experienced and demonstrates its own mysterious quality most effectively in getting everyday results. A stubbornness that carries equally stubborn men along with it and guides them as it pleases cannot be measured with the ordinary rule. It springs from something more potent than will power. Grover Cleveland was less yielding than Wilson, McKinley no less saveely firm, Roosevelt more doggedly obstinate, yet none could, nor dared try, command such implicit obedience. Free sugar has hardly an honest defender outside the White House, yet it is in the jaw, and Senators have risked their seats to vote it there. The prime fruitage of the year is absolutism. Washington, accustomed for a hundred years to lean on precedent, has said this mastery could not survive the early patronage era of the cordial summer and the chilling fall. Yet a second year is opening, and Congress believes the country would resent a revolt.

Mr. Wilson's first year closes with the White House more at odds with public sentiment over the Mexican question than over all other issues put together. His management of legislative questions has been well high flawless, in point of accomplishment, at least. He has personally conducted every item of legislation until Congress has lost the faculty of initiative. Significant of this wondrous change is the hope of the gentlemen in charge of the anti-trust programme that they may be able to turn back upon him for revision of the interlocking directorates and the Interstate Trade Commission bills. Mr. Wilson has allowed Congress little pride of authorship, and in an impasse like the present it is only natural, now, for Congress to try to evade responsibility for making important decisions.

In the foreign field the failure is as stupendous as the domestic policy has been triumphant, if success is to be measured by the prestige of the United States among nations. Huerta in Mexico, constitutionally if bloodily seated, is snubbed, while Peru overturns her Government in a night and the new one commands our instant recognition. For the dollar diplomacy of Taft and Knox in China is substituted the Wilson hundred-cent negotiation—not a cent for the six-power loan, but \$20,000,000 for river control if the Red Cross will do the work of the State Department. Peace treaties are signed by the score which would arbitrate even the national honor, and a policy is pursued in Mexico whose doubtful success may be achieved only through unspeakable bloodshed and physical, financial and moral prostration of that unhappy "republic." A Secre-

tary of State whose lecture engagements leave him little time to read his dispatches is permitted a free hand in sacrificing the world's confidence in American diplomacy. A policy with no plan but to wait for something to happen paralyzes all effort to bring about a ressemblance of peace. Two concrete moves have been made by the Administration in the Mexican matter: one the sending there of a futile Lind, the other the lifting of the arms embargo, that the rebels might be aided to overthrow the only existing Government, with Mexico's admittedly strongest man at its head.

The one overshadowing mystery in the Mexican "policy" still remains unsolved. The President, demanding Huerta's retirement, has been unable to explain even to the men he would honor with his confidence what better conditions would follow Huerta's withdrawal. North and south in Mexico are unalterably opposed to each other, and Americans who have spent years there agree that only anarchy could follow Huerta's downfall. This was true when Mr. Wilson assumed office; it appears doubly true today, when the inability of either faction to bring about peace has been demonstrated by a year of conflict. It is not characteristic of the masterful Wilson to pursue a drifting policy in any other department of his Administration. His resourcefulness is as quick as a flash in domestic affairs. But in his foreign policy apparently he has yielded to a dreaming Secretary of State, whose habit is not to think things through.

Time alone will prove whether the President's Mexican policy must result in anarchy for Mexico and intervention for us. If they follow, the President cannot justly declare that he has resorted to arms only because forced to do so by public sentiment. The public has believed and apparently still believes that had anyone but Mr. Bryan dictated the Mexican policy and cutthroats been told that murder and outrage would be punished instantly, the rebel fear of American intervention would have made intervention unnecessary. If intervention comes, can it be undertaken otherwise than as a direct result of the President's policy? The country has been impatient with watchful waiting not because it wanted intervention but because it feared such a policy would make intervention imperative. The President's recent attempt to shift the burden can hardly be regarded as ingenious.

From the time the President broke a century-old precedent and stood before an assembled Congress to urge the enactment of a low tariff, close co-operation has reigned between the Chief Executive and the leaders of the dominant party in Congress. The enactment of a tariff law on Oct. 3, 1913, making vital changes in the duties on imports, was followed by the signing of a banking and currency act on Dec. 23, 1913. These two laws and the recent ratification of the arbitration treaties are the friends were pointing as the direct things to which the President's efforts were pointing as the direct result of the intimate contact established between the executive and legislative departments of the Government.

Washington residents of many years to whom the ways and manners of a President have been a matter of intimate observation have watched President Wilson with interest. He has broken many precedents—his ways have been quite informal, but the most conspicuous characteristic of all is his disinclination to making public speeches. He has declined hundreds of invitations to functions in all parts of the country. He has attended but one public banquet—the ceremony of the National Geographic Society when Colonel Goethals was presented with a gold medal by Mr. Wilson no behalf of the society. His only other speeches were made to the American Red Cross last December and one to the Daughters of the American Revolution. His trips out of Washington have been few. While Congress has been in session, the President has made it a point to be at his desk continuously. Mr. Wilson appears with a uniformed aide only at army or navy functions, and the motorcycles which used to precede the President's motor have been substituted by an automobile with Secret Service men who follow inconspicuously behind so that the President drives about Washington attracting but little attention. —Boston Transcript.

FINE SOIL POOR ROAD MATERIAL

Machine Will Cause Damp
Earth to Dry Out.

An Interesting Story of Federal
Experts On How to Build
Highways.

Washington, March 11.—As soils differ for agricultural purposes, so they differ for roads, says the roads expert of the department agriculture. Clay or soils of fine texture usually make poor roads, especially if they contain much vegetable matter. The coarser soils, however, will often contain some sand or gravel, will often make very satisfactory roads for light traffic, provided they be kept in proper repair.

"If the road is composed of fine clay or soil, it will sometimes pay to resurface it with top soil, from an adjacent field which has sand or gravel mixed with it. This method, called the top-soil method, is now in successful use in Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, and probably in other states," said the department expert today.

"The earth road can best be crowned and ditched with a road machine and not with picks and shovels, with a suitable power and operator, will do the work of many men with picks and shovels, and do it better.

"The road machine should be used when the soil is damp, so as to make the soil bake when it dries out. If it is worked dry, it takes more power to draw the machine, and, besides, dry earth and dust retain moisture and quickly rot after rains. The use of clods, sods, weeds or vegetable matter in building earth roads should be avoided because they also retain moisture.

"It is a great mistake to put the workings of the earth off until August or September. The surface is then baked very dry and hard. It is not only difficult to work but is unsatisfactory work when done. Earth which is loose and dry will remain dusty as long as the dry weather lasts and then turn to mud as soon as the rains begin. By using the road machine in the spring of the year while the soil is soft and damp, the surface is more easily shaped and soon packs down into a dry hard crust which is less liable to become dusty in summer or muddy in winter.

"Storm water should be disposed of quickly before it has time to penetrate deeply into the surface. This can be done by giving the road a crown or slope from the center to the sides. For an earth road which is twenty-four feet wide the center should be not less than six inches nor more than twelve inches higher than the outer edges of the shoulders. A narrow road which is too high in the middle will become rutted almost as quickly as one which is too flat for the reason that on the narrow road all the traffic is forced to use only a narrow strip.

"Shoulders are often formed on both sides of the road which prevent storm water from flowing into side ditches, retaining it in the ruts and softening the roadway. These ruts and shoulders can be entirely eliminated with the road machine or the split-log drag.

"Ordinarily, the only ditches needed are those made with the road machine, which are wide and shallow. Deep, narrow, ditches wash rapidly, especially on steep slopes, which is another good reason for decreasing the steepness of the grades. It is difficult to maintain an earth road or any kind of road for that matter, on a steep grade.

"The width of earth road will depend on the traffic. As a rule, twenty-five or thirty feet from ditch to ditch is sufficient, if the road is properly crowned. A road that is narrower than twenty-five feet is difficult to maintain for the above reason that on narrow roads the teams are more apt to track than on a wide road, causing it to rut if subjected to heavy hauling.

"The road should not be loosened, dug or plowed up any more than is absolutely necessary. The road

should be gradually raised, not lowered; hardened, not softened.

"On flat lands, where water moves slowly, grading material should be taken from lower ditch and culverts supplied where waterways occur. A shallow ditch on the upper side makes it possible to give culverts a good fall. Two or more small pipes instead of one large one of equal capacity, may be used for culverts, especially if the large pipe necessitates much grading or raising of the roadway. At least six inches should be left between each pipe and earth should be tamped around them thoroughly so as to prevent a wash-out.

"To prevent washing on steep roads the water should be carried under the surface at frequent intervals from the upper to the lower side, and from the lower side away from the road. Five twelve-inch pipes in a mile of roadway is about as cheap and far better than one twenty-four-inch pipe. The water must be disposed of before it gains force or headway, or has time to damage the road.

Coppock-Smith.

We have received announcement of the marriage of Mr. William Carroll Smit and Miss Mary Jane Coppock at Pleasant Hill, Ohio, on last Saturday. Mr. Smit is an Ohio County boy and was raised at McHenry. Some years ago he won a trip to the Mammoth Cave in one of The Republican circulation contests. The young couple have our heartiest good wishes.

Becker Not Yet Free.

The Supreme Court of New York, with one dissenting judge out of seven, reversed the case against Lieut. Becker.

The case against the four gunmen who were immediately connected with the shooting of Rosenthal is affirmed. Their last appeal is gone. Unless there is a commutation or a pardon by the governor these men must die.

There has always been an impression that certain rulings were made in the Becker case that deprived him of a fair trial. These rulings were so startling that even laymen at a distance felt that they were not in the line with justice.

Recorder Goff has on many big cases been reversed. His attitude on the bench is so austere and severe that juries have often been influenced by his expressions rather than by the merit of the case itself.

Becker, however, is not a free man. He will get a new trial, but the court of New York are as careful in second trials as they are in the first, and a conviction in the first is often followed by a similar conviction on the new trial.

Death of Orin Cox.

Mr. Orin Cox died at the residence of his brother, Mr. Rowan Cox, near Livermore, last Sunday after a brief illness from stomach trouble and pneumonia. Mr. Cox was well known in Hartford, being a nephew of Mrs. J. W. Ford. He was 35 years old and a young man who stood high in his community. The funeral was conducted by Rev. J. A. Bennett Monday and interment at Woodward's Valley.

Appoints Republican.

Washington, Feb. 10.—In naming William Phillips, of Boston, as Third Assistant Secretary of State, President Wilson has just given further evidence that he does not intend to make all his appointments from the Democratic party. Mr. Phillips is a life-long Republican.

Secretary Bryan's new assistant was born in Beverly, Mass., in 1878. He is a graduate of Harvard University and Harvard Law School; served as private secretary to Ambassador Choate in Great Britain; was second secretary of the American legation at Pekin from 1905 to 1907; chief of division of Far Eastern affairs in 1908; Third Assistant Secretary of State in 1908 and 1909; secretary of the corporation of Harvard University at present. He is a brother-in-law of Representative Peters, of Massachusetts.

Mr. Phillips is said to be wealthy, and a story told about him in the Capitol is that when he was employed in the State Department he turned over his salary to co-workers. He was an intimate friend of President Roosevelt, and in the last few months has been doing confidential work for President Wilson connected with diplomatic affairs.

DISSENSIONS MAKING TROUBLE

Pankhurst Family in Eng-
land Over Leadership.

Husky Female Warriors Em-
ployed to Meet Women Fighters for
Votes for Women.

London, Mar. 12.—Dissensions within the Pankhurst family threaten to end its leadership of the militant suffragette army, according to assertions by some of the younger members of the organization—known formally as the Woman's Social and Political Union. It is said that the dissensions are rife in the inner circles of the union, and that the outcome may result in crippling the laborate campaign which the war cabinet of the militant organization had planned for this year, at the same time ending the sway which the Pankhursts have exercised over the society since the Pethick-Lawrences were forced out of its ranks last year.

It has become an open secret that Christabel Pankhurst is anxious to end her long exile in France, for she knows that her mother is not well enough to take up the arduous duties of commander-in-chief, and it is even doubtful if Mrs. Pankhurst is able to return from Switzerland for several months. Christabel knows that she can return to England as a free woman only on condition that she discards the extreme principles of militancy of which she has been chief exponent. She is said to believe now that such militancy has run its course and that the future appeal must be made on moral grounds.

Sylvia Pankhurst, a later recruit to the militant field is not yet ready to abandon it as a lost cause, and she is particularly anxious to test her East End "people's army" in a Parliamentary demonstration, or in raids like those she made last autumn on the Prime Minister's house in Downing street. Hence the friction with her sister and what promises to be a break in the autocracy of the society. Sylvia does not believe that the government will give the vote until the country is on the verge of revolution and she believes that she can start the revolt in the East End. Other leaders share her belief that a revolution could be started in the congested East End, but they are not at all sure that once started it could be controlled in favor of votes for women. They prefer their own elaborate schemes from asking the lives of public men uncomfortable, and, while not objecting to violence, prefer to keep it use within their own hands. The failure of the Pankhursts to give the forward command for this new plan of campaign has made several members of the war cabinet restless and the overthrow of the Pankhurst triumvirate may be imminent.

In spite of the peaceful attitude of the Women's Social and Political Union, the destruction of property continues, and the fear is now expressed that the organization has lost control of its more desperate members. Among the latest sufferers from the activities of firebrand type of militant is Mrs. Archibald Mackirdy, who has been making severe attacks on Christabel Pankhurst in her paper, "Mackirdy's Weekly." No sooner was her intention of attacking the militant movement made known than her house was burnt down with the loss of some of her most precious possessions. Since the burning Mrs. Mackirdy has received many threatening and abusive letters, many of which she has published in her paper. Mrs. Mackirdy is an enthusiastic suffragette and has often expressed her sympathy for the heroism and suffering of the militants.

The latest development of suffragette militancy is the art of "suffragette jitsu." Militants who are assigned to political meetings and to get in a word for suffrage are being coached in the new art, the chief feature of which is ability to twine arms and legs around a chair or pillar in such a way that it would take a small army of ushers or policemen to pry the disturbers loose. The system worked well on its recent trial at a meeting addressed by John Burns in

Streatham until the head of the local government board ordered the stewards to remove the chairs as well as their occupants from the hall.

The Labor party, which in spite of its advocacy of equal suffrage, is being attacked because of its alliance with the Liberal government, has hit upon a novel plan to meet this latest move of the suffragettes. Husky women stewards are being employed to deal with the interrupters, and, as one labor leader explained, the plan is a distinct success, because on account of a subtle point of militant psychology, the sense of martyrdom is less comforting when one is ejected by a member of one's own sex. At a recent demonstration the militants cried despairingly: "Why don't you send your men to put us out?"

House Passes Bill.

Frankfort, Ky., March 11.—Considered by shrewd politicians as a bit of "horse play" on the part of "wet" members of the house, made with a view to testing the sincerity of the "drys" regarding the liquor traffic in Kentucky, John A. Judy, of Montgomery county, one of the "wets," moved the suspension of the rules and that the state-wide prohibition bill of Representative Webb, of Johnson county, be placed upon its passage.

Prison Labor Act Passed.

Frankfort, Ky., March 11.—The Huffaker bill abolishing the prison contract labor system and providing in its stead the employment of the inmates of the state penal institutions in the manufacture of articles and goods for the various public institutions passed the senate by a vote of 22 to 4. Senators Hiles, Eale, Speer and Zimmerman voted against it.

Bradley Threatens Fight.

Washington, March 10.—The nominations of John O'Reilly to be postmaster of Hardinsburg, Francis E. Bradley to be postmaster of Scottsville, and E. W. Hackney to be postmaster of London will be fought in the Senate to a "bloody finish" by Senator Bradley.

"W. Sherman Ball, M. B. Dixon and A. R. Dyche, the Republicans, who have been removed from these three postmasterships, have not been given a square deal," said the Republican Senator to-day, "and I am going to combat confirmation of the appointment of their successors to the extent of filibustering in the Senate, if that shall be necessary. I am going to fight them to a bloody finish. The Republicans removed have not served out their terms and have been removed unceremoniously."

The nominations of O'Reilly, Bradley and Hackney reached the Senate last Friday. Of 262 postmaster nominations made that day twelve were to fill vacancies caused by removals and three of the twelve removals were the Kentucky places over which Senator Bradley is concerned.

Great Cannon Explodes.

New York, March 10.—Unable to withstand the energy of a new powder, a 12-inch gun at the Sandy Hook proving grounds exploded Monday, sending its 2,000-pound breech block through a thick concrete wall while parts of the barrel were hurled a half-mile out to sea. Lieut. Charles Pendleton, who with eighteen men had taken cover in a shelter trench of which the concrete wall was a part, sustained slight cuts about the leg when he was struck by a fragment of steel.

Prof. A. E. Ellis Draws Good Government Job at Washington.

Prof. A. E. Ellis, vice president of Hartford College and principal of the county high school, received notice Wednesday of his appointment to a clerkship in the War Department at Washington. He accepted and left yesterday to assume his new duties. His name has been on the civil service list of eligibles for several months. Mr. Ellis served several years in the regular army and has been a very successful teacher, having taught in Hartford College in different positions for the past eight years. He will receive a salary of \$1,000 a year to start with, and as he is a very competent man, will no doubt be promoted rapidly. Prof. Henry Leach, it is understood, is to finish the year school work in which Prof. Ellis was engaged.

Bowling Green Business University

BOWLING GREEN,

KENTUCKY.

The students who went to positions in July and August will earn \$60,000 in their first year after leaving school, and this is almost \$50,000 more than they ever made in any other one year. In other words, by taking a business course they multiplied their earning-power by six. A course in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Stenotypy, Telegraphy, Railroad Accounting, English, Penmanship or Typewriting can be completed in a few months.

Write the School for Its Catalogs, Bankers Books, Rate-Sheets, Photographs and Other Information.

A DARING PATRIOT

Feats of a Little Known Hero of Revolutionary Times.

JACK JOWETT'S BRAVE RACE.

He Saved Jefferson and the Virginia Assembly From Capture by Tarleton's Dragoons and Gave General Washington Valuable Information.

Most of the Revolutionary heroes have been immortalized in song or story, but there is one whose fame has never spread, as it should, beyond the region of his birth. His name was Jack Jowett. In the little city of Charlottesville, Va., there is a tablet on the building that stands on the site of his old tavern. But that simple tablet is the only memorial of his name and deeds.

In Revolutionary days young Jack Jowett kept the Swan tavern in Charlottesville. He was a patriot at a time when patriotism was dangerous, for Cornwallis was in possession of tide-water Virginia, and Tarleton and his dragoons were sweeping back and forth over the inland counties.

In June, 1781, the Virginia assembly fled from Richmond, which Cornwallis threatened, and came to sit in Charlottesville. Among its members were such men as Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee and Benjamin Harrison, and the governor was no other than Thomas Jefferson. One bright morning when the state assembly was in session Jack mounted his thoroughbred horse and rode out to look over his farm outside the town. As he rode along he caught through the trees a glimpse of a British uniform flashing across a crossroad. He put his horse over the low stone wall and confronted the rider. It was one of Tarleton's dragoons.

With a big pistol pointed at his head, the Englishman thought it wise to obey Jack's command to turn in at the gate of a nearby house and change clothing with him. Under threat of death the soldier divulged the fact that Tarleton was in the vicinity. Jowett at once galloped away in search of the assembly. The day passed without result, and Jack stopped at an inn to take a few hours' rest.

In the night he heard the tramp of horses and, looking out of his window, saw that the yard was full of British soldiers, led by Tarleton himself. The dragoons entered the tavern and sat down to drink and talk, quite unconscious that an enemy was on the stairs listening to every word. From their conversation Jowett learned that Tarleton commanded an advance guard that was halting to wait for the rest of the troop. Then they planned to march on to Charlottesville and capture the Virginia assembly.

Jack Jowett set out at once in the dawn of the day. Once he was chased by some troopers who trotted in from the gate that crossed his path, but his horse came soon outpaced theirs. Like the wind he raced through lanes, over downy fences, up the side of the hill to beautiful Monticello, the home of Governor Jefferson. He warned Jefferson of the approach of the British, and then, with a fresh horse, he dashed down the steep mountain road to Charlottesville. Rushing into the hall where the assembly was in session, he called to the members to flee. Tarleton's dragoons would soon be at their heels. In a few moments the hall was empty, and the members came on their way across the mountains to Staunton, where they would be safe from pursuit.

Jack rode on to his tavern, but found there a wounded officer of the Continental army—General Stevens. He attended the sick man in a suit of his own clothes, carried him downstairs and put him on the fresh horse, with flags of ease in front and behind—the very picture of an old farmer going to the mill. Side by side Jowett and Stevens rode out of town, which by 10 o'clock was in the possession of Tarleton's men. Pausing as he reached the top of a hill, Jack saw his own tavern in flames.

The British, who had reason to suspect the young man in a uniform, set out in chase of him, but Jack's horse was again too speedy for them, and he got safely away to Washington with the news that Tarleton was no longer acting in support of Cornwallis—a bit

of information that was of the greatest value to the commander of the Continental army.

To Jack Jowett's quick wit and daring the author of the Declaration of Independence and many another hardly less famous patriot owed their liberty and perhaps their escape from a traitor's death upon the scaffold.—Youth's Companion.

A Marshal's Retort.

It is on record that the Prince of Orange, filled with rage because he had been beaten at Fleurus, Louze, Steinkerk and Nerwinds, alluding to the Marshal of Luxembourg:

"Can it be that I shall never beat that hunchback?"

"How does he know that I am a hunchback?" said the French marshal. "He never saw my back; I always saw his."

Misgivings.

"I want to go to my glazier's, only he gives me a pane."

"And I would like to go to my grocer's, but he'll give me a weigh."—Baltimore American.

For himself doth a man work evil in working evil for another.—Hesiod.

Kickapoo Worm Killer Expels Worms.

The cause of your child's ill—the foul, fetid, offensive breath—the starting up with terror and grinding of teeth while asleep—the sallow complexion—The dark circles under the eyes—Are all indications of worms. Kickapoo Worm Killer is what your child needs; it expels the worms, the cause of the child's unhealthy condition. For the removal of seat, stomach and pin worms, Kickapoo Worm Killer gives sure relief. Its laxative effect adds tone to the general system. Supplied as a candy confection—children like it. Safe and sure relief. Guaranteed. Buy a box to-day. Price 25c. All Druggists or by mail.

Kickapoo Indian Med. Co. Philadelphia or St. Louis.

Notice.

Ohio County Court: Application for opening new road beginning on the Hartford and Rockport road between D. J. K. Maddox and Thomas Render farms, running in an Eastern direction along the line, and in an old road bed between Otha Ashby farm on one side farms belonging to the D. J. K. Maddox farm and L. J. and J. E. Render on the other side; thence through the farm of J. L. and J. E. Render; thence along the line, and one-half on each of the following farms: L. Ashby and C. M. Brown, Q. B. Brown on the one side and L. J. and J. E. Render, L. D. Fulkerson, A. E. Chapman on the other to the intersection of the Broadway road at the corner of the J. L. Southard and Q. B. Brown farms, which latter point is to be the end of said road. Road to be 30 ft. wide its entire length. Petitioners: L. J. Render and others.

Advised, as provided by Kentucky Statutes, Chapter 110.

T. H. BENTON,

County Road Engineer.

Spring Blood and System Cleaner.

During the winter months impurities accumulate, your blood becomes impure and thick, your kidneys, liver and bowels fail to work, causing so-called "Spring Fever." You feel tired, weak and lazy. Electric Bitters—the spring tonic and system cleanser—is what you need; they stimulate the kidneys, liver and bowels to healthy action, expel blood impurities and restore your health, strength and ambition. Electric Bitters makes you feel like new. Start a four week's treatment—it will put you in fine shape for your spring work. Guaranteed. All Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00.

H. E. Bucklen & Co. Philadelphia or St. Louis.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

OLD JAPANESE ART

Swords of Perfumed Steel That Cannot Now Be Made.

MARVEL OF A CRYSTAL BALL

Rubbed Into a Perfect Sphere by Hand, It Would Be Difficult to Duplicate It With Modern Machinery—Legend of the Secret of a Swordmaker.

Steel made more than 800 years ago, with a sweet odor put in so that the metal still retains the scent—that is one of the secrets of an old Japanese sword maker described by Reginald P. St. Fere Vaile of London. Mr. Vaile is an amateur collector and his enthusiasm for the beauty of old Japanese art has carried him far back into the centuries.

Mr. Vaile actually owned a sword of scented steel one time, but it was stolen from the office of his lawyer several years ago. He regards this loss as the greatest a collector could face and feels sure that he will never get that sword back again.

"The perfume was delicate and pleasing," he said. "It is not the only sword of the kind in the world. The royal collection at Vienna has one, and there are two or three more which have retained their fragrance for all these hundreds of years."

"The scent is actually a part of the steel. The sword was incased in a wood sheath, which gave forth no odor. The handle of the sword was of wood, which was easily removed and which gave no odor. The makers' names, father and son, were on the steel of the hilt."

"I entertained a group of Sheffield steel men at my home several years ago and just as a surprise for them I had the sword on the table. They were boasting about what great steelmakers they were, and then I asked them to smell the sword. They were the most surprised men you ever saw."

"Steelmakers," I said. "There is some real art in making steel; let us see you equal that." They could not, of course."

Mr. Vaile said that there are hundreds of mechanical tricks of the Japanese artisans of hundreds of years ago which have been lost. These men have made many articles which cannot be duplicated with modern machinery.

"I have in my home a crystal ball six inches in diameter," he said. "It is as round as a billiard ball; it will stand any test for roundness. That was made by hand several hundred years ago. It would be difficult to make it now with machinery, if it is possible; but think of the years of toil and the special ability required for a man to rub a block of crystal into a perfect sphere."

Mr. Vaile said that old Japanese princes kept hordes of men at work, paying them fairly well. These men had food and lodging assured for the rest of their lives, and they didn't have to hurry with their work.

He told of one cabinet started by one man for the prince who employed him but who failed to finish it. He died and the prince died. The son of the artisan took up the work, expecting to finish it for the son of the former prince. They both died, and the cabinet was finally finished by the grandson of the original cabinetmaker and presented to the grandson of the original prince.

"There was one swordmaker who had the trick of making a dagger with a very hard steel point, which gradually grew softer toward the handle. He did this by taking a dagger blade of uniform hardness, packing it in clay which was thicker toward the handle. In this way when he heated the pack the heat was graded, being strong at the point and soft near the handle."

"The secret lay in the temperature of the water he put it in after heating it. No one could discover how hot the water was or how long he kept the mass in the water."

"He had several young men working for him, and one of these men, a trickster, was anxious to learn the secret. The old man prepared his bath in a private tent. One day he was coming out of the tent with a newly finished sword under his arm when the young man darted past him and stuck his hand in the water."

"The old man wheeled and struck out with his sword. He cut so quickly that he severed the young man's arm before the young man's nerves could convey any idea of the temperature of

the water to his brain or so they say."

One of the old swordmakers had the peculiar knack of making swords which, of themselves, continually searched for trouble. "Blood drinkers," these swords were named. There was one of them in the Bowes collection, which was sold in England seven or eight years ago.

"One of my friends bought this sword," said Mr. Vaile. "He was explaining its peculiar nature to some of us. One of the men laughed at the superstition. Just as he was in the middle of a guffaw the sword slipped out of its sheath, the handle struck the floor and the point fell against his leg. He was severely cut. I saw this, and while I myself don't attach any supernatural power to the sword, that series of facts keeps me from laughing at it."—New York Sun.

Fair Warning.

Teacher—Willie, if you don't behave yourself I'll write a note to your father. Willie—You do and you'll make me jealous.—Boston Transcript.

Have not the clock to make when it begins to rain.—Old Saying.

Did you know that Calomel is Mercury, and that its mercurious effects will ruin the system, while Grigsby's Liv-Ver-Lax is purely vegetable, and can be used with perfect safety? Ask J. H. Williams, Hartford, Ky. 1D2y

Stubborn, Annoying Coughs Cured.

"My husband had a cough for fifteen years and my son for eight years. Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured them, for which I am most thankful," writes Mrs. David Moor, of Saginaw, Ala. What Dr. King's New Discovery did for these men, it will do for you. Dr. King's New Discovery should be in every home. Stops hacking coughs, relieves la grippe and all throat and lung ailments. Money back if it fails. All druggists. Price 50c and \$1.00.

H. E. Bucklen & Co. Philadelphia or St. Louis.

TORPOR OF THE TURK.

Shown in a Quaint Reason For Not Delivering a Message.

An interview in the New York Sun between one of its reporters and Mr. Bedros Keflik bears humorously on the Turkish situation and seems to indicate that what is needed is not increased political activity, but more attention to business. As an illustration of the everyday torpor one of the experiences of Dr. Riza Tewfik, member of parliament for Adrianople, with a Turkish official may be cited.

Dr. Tewfik was visiting a friend at Kade Kony, across the Bosphorus. About 10 o'clock at night he heard the watchman call, "Yaghur var, Galatada yangin var." "There is fire, there is fire in Galata," the usual alarm given when fire breaks out in any quarter.

It happened that Dr. Tewfik's own home was in Galata, and he rushed to the nearest telegraph office to inquire concerning the safety of his family. He received no answer to his telegram, and his fears were roused. But as no boats cross the Bosphorus at night he was obliged to wait till morning.

He got home at last to find everything safe. When he asked why his family had not answered the telegram he was told that they had not received any. So Dr. Tewfik went to the telegraph office and demanded an explanation.

One Osman Agha, to whom Dr. Tewfik's telegram had been given for delivery, was called.

"Where is the offendi's telegram?"

Osman Agha fumbled in his pockets and drew forth the message.

"Why did you not deliver it?" demanded Dr. Tewfik angrily.

"Oh, offendi," answered the imperturbable Osman Agha, who had evidently perused the telegram to his own satisfaction. "It was needless. I knew that your house was not on fire."

The Woman's Vote in Chicago.

In the election of municipal officers which Chicago held last week the newly enfranchised women had their first opportunity to cast their ballots.

In the campaigning weeks that preceded the election 178,000 women registered, thus making their title to suffrage clear and incontestable. Political clubs in the different wards were formed, candidates were selected and a most careful course of instructions in the new art of voting was conducted. Enthusiasm ran high, and the men were in a state of doubt and expectancy that was harassing to nerves. Those 178,000 women's ballots made a new and a perplexing element in the usually cut-and-dried business of the "bosses."

Election day came, and the unexpected happened—only 45,000 of the 178,000 registered women went to the polls, about one-fourth of the expected outpouring.

Nor did the wonder cease here, for, in spite of the preparation and instruction as to the manner and method of voting 20 per cent of the ballots cast by the women were thrown out as worthless because of improper marking. Some of the women had signed their names to the ballots, thus making sure that the vote went for such and such candidates; others had gone further and written comments as to the personal worth or unworthiness of the applicants for office.

After all of these had been eliminated there were only 9,000 feminist voters to be counted in the actual returns; which was a most decided downward revision of what political bosses had looked upon as a "bete noire," if not a positive menace.

Now political economists, as well as ward politicians, are hunting an explanation of the sudden slough of interest between the registration and the election. Was it feminine caprice that caused so many women to stay away from the polls; was it a genuine loss of interest, or was pressure brought to bear from some unheralded quarter? That something came over the spirit of their dreams is not to be gainsaid, for they began the campaign with hot-footed interest, and dropped lamely out of the race when it was but half run.

Some of the defeated women candidates are hinting at "inducements to remain at home," but the suggestion is too vague to be really explanatory, and the problem remains the same. It will be remembered that in California the woman's vote fell far under previous calculations, and although the difference between expectation and actual fact was not so marked as in Chicago, the cases are in a way parallel. On broad lines the explanation of the defalcation of interest may be the same, so that it is interesting to understand it.

If the explanation lies in the oft-times alleged "variableness" of women—her whims and caprices and sudden mental fluctuations—then is the sex still a long way from genuinely desiring the ballot. And if the

solution lies in the other groove, and women can be so easily swayed from her purpose by the offer of other interests—no matter what they are or how they are offered—then she really does not deserve to vote.

Chicago women really hold the balance of power in the city elections if they had all gone to the polls and stood together for better and cleaner city government. In not doing this they deliberately threw away their opportunity, and made of no effect the suffrage victory they had won after so long a fight.

Your Liver Lacks Grigsby's Liv-Ver-Lax. Try a bottle today. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ask J. H. Williams, Hartford, Ky. 1D2y

WHAT \$10 DID FOR THIS WOMAN

The Price She Paid for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Which Brought Good Health.

Danville, Va.—"I have only spent ten dollars on your medicine and I feel so much better than I did when the doctor was treating me. I don't suffer any bearing down pains at all now and I sleep well. I cannot say enough for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills as they have done so much for me. I am enjoying good health now and owe it all to your remedies. I take pleasure in telling my friends and neighbors about them."—Mrs. MATTIE HALEY, 501 Colquhoun Street, Danville, Va.

No woman suffering from any form of female troubles should lose hope until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women everywhere bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Is Your Skin Clear as a Baby's?



Don't be deceived with Pimples, Blackheads, Itchiness, Eruptions, etc. Use HEISKELL'S Skin Ointment. It is the best. We can cure you. Send for sample box of Ointment and Book "Heiskell's Skin Ointment." Remember this—It's a fact. At Druggists. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO. 1720 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia

Ask the Boy Who Won how he raised the Blue Ribbon ear.

In Boys' Clubs all over the country the prizes are going to the boy who uses the right fertilizer. That means enough.

POTASH

to make a solid, well filled, and perfectly shaped ear.

Use 200 to 500 pounds Kainit per acre to balance either green or stable manure and be sure that the fertilizer you use contains 8 to 10 per cent Potash.

Ask your dealer to carry goods of that grade. If he doesn't we will sell you any amount of Potash, from one 200 lb. bag up, and you can add it yourself.

Don't forget this, for Potash Pays

GERMAN KALI WORKS, Inc.

42 Broadway, New York

Chicago, McCormick Block; New Orleans, Whitney Central Bank Bldg.; Atlanta, Empire Bldg.; San Francisco, 25 California St.; Savannah, Bank & Trust Bldg.



Hartford Republican.

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ALLISON BARNETT, Associate Editor

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers desiring the paper sent to a new address must give the old address in making the request.

Business Locals and Notices 10c per line and 5c per line for each additional insertion.
Obituaries, Resolutions and Card of Thanks 5c per line money in advance.

Church Notices for services free, but other church advertisements, 5c per line.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention.

TELEPHONES.

Camden 123
Farmers' Mutual 25

FRIDAY, MARCH 13.

One wonders what will be the feminine substitute for the smoker.

How the women delight—even in politics—to keep the men guessing.

Despite the lack of education Gen. Villa is a great conversationalist.

Why waste time criticising your faults? Your friends will do it for you.

If Mexico is borrowing money from Japan, from whom is Japan borrowing?

Both the March lion and the Tammany tiger have recently had New York City in their grip.

What is it that Democratic leaders in the Kentucky legislature have not convicted each other?

Three major leagues of base ball clubs suggest the bewildering delights of a three ring circus.

In these trying times it is reassuring to know that our State department is on a grape juice basis.

About 70 per cent of the women are as mysterious in their voting as they are in their other decisions.

Secretary Bryan neglected to send his congratulations to Speaker Clark when the Speaker celebrated his recent birthday.

Tom Taggart, the Democratic boss of Indiana routed the Bryan-Wilson crowd at the Evansville convention one day last week.

This is a great country. She throws her laborers out of work, by sending to Europe for her goods and then disperses the army of unemployed with soldiers.

The Kentucky legislature has passed a resolution providing \$2,500 to install a restaurant in the basement of the capitol. Is this another way for raising salaries?

Senator James will attempt to string Beckham with the powerful Federal machine President Wilson is permitting him to build in Kentucky. Will he be able to do it?

Free-Trade and a Lean Treasury.

Of course the Democrats will vehemently declare that the low Tariff has nothing whatever to do with a lean treasury. They will attempt to prove by all the principles of the Free-Traders who write text books on political economy that a low Tariff could not possibly produce such a result. But every man old enough to remember the economical history of the United States during Free-Trade and Protective Tariff periods is well aware that the Free-Trade Tariff always is accompanied by a lean treasury and the Protective Tariff always means trade balances largely in favor of the United States.—Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Republican.

Democracy, Distrust and Depression.

Democracy has already ruined the wool industry, notwithstanding the pledges of President Wilson that no legitimate industry should suffer under his administration.

The iron and steel industries have been partially paralyzed. Thousands are out of work, more in the Western part of our country than in the Eastern. There is no reduction in the cost of living, whilst the wherewith to buy a living is less plentiful and harder to get.

Business men and manufacturers are fearful. Distrust and want of confidence reign everywhere.

The farmer is discouraged. Ohio farmers look hard times in the face knowing that there can be no relief from them inside of four years, and possible not then. If divisive counsels prevail, thus throwing the government into the hands of Socialism, Anarchy and Democracy.

Farmers sold their wool at a reduction of 33 per cent below what they got a year ago. Vast multitudes

of them have not sold at all. This 33 per cent. is not in circulation and has not gone to pay wages, buy store goods or make improvements. That much business the present administration has deprived the country of.

Money is hard to get, by the small borrowers. Fear of worse times reigns everywhere. No one knows just what to do. In this condition of things, how can the country be in a prosperous condition?

Did the country ever prosper when the farmers were crippled? Never. Nor ever will.

Laboring men, you see to it that the farmer gets the best of a show. If you want to get work and wages. When the farmer suffers, you will get less work and lower wages.—Cleveland Leader.

Result of Placing Meat on Free List.

Placing meat on the free list under the new Tariff has not only failed to reduce the cost to the consumer but has administered to the domestic meat producing industry the severest blow it has received in many years, said J. E. Poole, editor of the Live Stock World, in an address before the American Live Stock Association, in Denver last week.

"Alarmed at the prospect of an inundation of Argentine and Australian beef and mutton and Canadian cattle, timid growers unloaded precipitously," said Mr. Poole. "All thru the summer Chicago and other markets were glutted with stock. At a moment when confidence was asserting itself and growers, dairies a profit in raising cattle and sheep were stocking up, faith was routed by fear and demoralization ensued. Breeding enterprises by the hundreds were abandoned.

"Thus the very measure designed by Washington theorists to relieve the consumer located the object for which it was intended. Had the confidence ensundered by the high fat cattle market of 1912, and the consequent advance in stockers not been destroyed by the menace of Free-Trade beef, and also mutton, production in the United States would by this time have made long strides along the path of recuperation whereas actual depletion has resulted.

"So far foreign beef has failed to reduce cost to consumers and much of the stuff reaching Atlantic ports has not been suited for shop trade. The beef is aged and decidedly deficient in quality. However, it must be recognized as a competition, and every ton of it entering the United States displaces so much domestic product."—Missouri and Kansas Farmer.

Turning Against Us.

Under the operation of the Wilson-Underwood Tariff the balance of trade is turning against us. It was in our favor during all the years of a Protective Tariff. But what could we expect when we throw our market open to our competitors without requiring concessions from them? McKinley proclaimed Reciprocity as the harm-aiden of Protection, but both were shoved aside for Free-Trade by a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress. Camden (N. J.) Post-Telegram.

CoOperative Sunday School Work.

Rev. Geo. A. Joplin, Secretary of Kentucky State Sunday School Association, will come to Ohio County Sunday, March 29, for some special work among the Sunday schools of the county. Many of the Sunday schools of the county have their sessions only during the summer season and are organized on the first Sunday in April of each year. The purpose of Bro. Joplin's visit is to hold meetings in each magisterial district, to which delegates from the several Sunday schools in the district will attend for the purpose of making an organized, co-operative effort for the conduct and management of Sunday schools in this county. Coming as these meetings do, just before the opening of many Sunday schools in the County, it is hoped that much good may be done in the way of getting before the people the true plan and purpose of the Sunday school.

Dr. E. W. Ford, Mr. John W. Taylor and A. D. Kirk have been appointed as committee to assist in this work, and any Church or Sunday school desiring information about this matter or desiring to invite one of these meetings into his community, may communicate with either of the above named persons.

This is not a movement toward union Sunday schools, but is an effort for the general good of all Sunday schools without regard to denomination, and will no doubt receive the hearty support of churchmen and Sunday school workers everywhere. Bro. Joplin is an able man in this work and his visit will be a treat and will mean much to our Sunday schools.

Will Ship Stock.

Turner & Bell will ship stock from Hartford, Tuesday, March 17th. They will be glad to get all stock for sale on that day.

ONE MORE BLOW AT FARMER'S PROFITS

Free-Trade in Eggs Means a Drop

of Ten Cents a Dozen in price
Paid to Farmers.

Those who supported Taft got their defeat when he was not elected. The good, solid, honest farmer who supported Wilson and the Democratic party will soon get theirs. The taking of protection from the things the farmers have to sell and the leaving it on what the farmers have to buy is going to make farmers do some extra sweating during the remainder of the Wilson administration. There are lots of instances of how a Democratic administration effects a farmer, but just now we will take the matter of eggs; eggs, which are the source of a considerable supply of cash to the farmer, but which President Wilson and his Democratic congress has put into the list of things wholesalers are to buy from abroad unless the American farmers will sell them cheaper than they have ever been sold in the memory of living men. Just read this market report, taken from the New York Call, a labor paper which has nothing to do either the Democratic or Republican parties. Think over the facts here given, remember how you, Democratic farmer, worked to elect Wilson, "Wilson, that's all" you will remember, and then if you want space to express your feelings send us the copy and you shall have it. This market report says:

The great majority of eggs now being consumed are eggs that were laid last April May and June.

A half dozen big egg receivers have sent men to Russia, Denmark, Germany and France with instructions to pack eggs for the American market for next spring's storage. In March contracts are made for storage eggs for the season. Last year the average price at seaboard was 20 to 21 cents a dozen.

Many of the eggs stored last year netted the owners a profit of \$1,000 a car. With such profits in mind, speculators are apt to pay a higher price for next April's delivery than was paid last April. Foreign eggs are expected to keep the price down.

The first consignment of Chinese eggs in the shell to reach America was landed in San Francisco last week. It consisted of 40 cars of good eggs. The eggs averaged seven to the pound, while it takes eight American eggs to make a pound.

A Chicago operator last October disappeared suddenly without letting anyone know where he was going. Backed up by plenty of capital he went at once to Hongkong and proceeded to buy eggs and ship them to America. They were landed at an average price of 17 cents a dozen, and sold as high as 27 cents, making a profit of \$1,000 or more on each car. In other words these 40 cars made for this speculator about \$50,000.

Encouraged by conditions in China he has ordered 40 carloads of egg cases in knock-down condition—that is, not nailed together—and sufficient fillers to pack at least 200,000 cases of Chinese eggs for American markets. In China there are but two public cold storage plants capable of carrying eggs. In the flush of the egg season in the country districts of China good eggs can be bought for two cents a dozen, and never is the price in the big markets over six cents a dozen. Boats equipped with refrigeration make the trip from Hongkong to San Francisco in 15 days, so egg transportation is feasible.

The American speculator proposes to pack Chinese eggs in American cases and ship them to the Pacific Coast for storing. If these eggs cost an average of six cents in China they can be landed in San Francisco at a cost of 10 cents, which will be about 10 cents per dozen less than eggs cost last April to go into cold storage.

With foreign eggs from Europe and an influx from China, American speculators are wondering what price it will be safe to pay for the April eggs for storage.

We will add that Ohio County farmers may also begin to do a little wondering. Democratic victories are to cost them something.

House and Lot For Sale.

Good 5-room cottage, large lot, well improved, half square of College. Call on or address,

HOOKE WILLIAMS,
Hartford, Ky.

Awkward for Tariff "Reformers."

Butter has dropped about 10 cents a pound, and the cause assigned is the importation of foreign butter. Butter has been imported from coun-

tries that people scarcely knew to be on the map. With such a decline in the price of butter and with large importations of corn, beef cattle and sheep, and already a lowering in the price of these commodities, it is little wonder that the erstwhile Bull Mosser who is now a candidate for Congress in this district is making his campaign a still hunt. He has been stuttering so long on the Tariff that he dare not open his mouth now on that important issue lest he lose the power of speech. The men who cussed the Republican Tariff the past few campaigns and thus made possible this lop-sided Tariff against the farmer cannot very well condemn the present Tariff. Such men are not the one for the farmers to put forward as their representatives to make a new Tariff that will give the farmer a square deal. The men who cussed the Republican Tariff and now condemn the present Tariff are simply time servers that trim their sails to any passing breeze with the hope of getting some office. We have too many of them in public life to-day, especially in the Middle West. The time has come when they should be sent to the rear very emphatically.—Slayton (Minn.) Gazette.

Penalty to Soon go On.

The taxes recently levied by the City Council of Hartford are now due and I am ready to collect and receipt for same. The penalty of 6 per cent will soon go on. So please do not neglect this matter but get ready to pay now, in order to avoid the penalty. Office in First National Bank.
J. P. STEVENS,
331f. Marshal City of Hartford.

Habitual Constipation and all liver

troubles can be cured by using Grigsby's Liv-Ver-Lax. Ask J. H. Williams, Hartford, Ky. 1D.2y

Owensboro Optical House.

Hartford, Ky., Nov. 1.—I have used glasses made by R. C. Hardwick's Optician, Owensboro, Ky., to my entire satisfaction. His house and machinery for making lenses are the most complete in the State, and he employs none but experienced workmen.
C. M. BARNETT.

Give Humanity the Right of Way.

At the New York unemployment conference of February 27, as the New York Sun reports, "an appeal was made to President Wilson to give immediate attention to conditions in this country, which were pronounced as grave." Grave indeed are the conditions. There is no doubt of that. But the White House school-master does not want to hear about them. He does not want to be convinced that grave conditions have come from the radical Free-Trade legislation which he forced upon a reluctant Congress. Is he not sending his cabinet officers around the country to proclaim the existence of desirable conditions? Let us hope, however, that he will side-track politics long enough to give humanity the right of way.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Ex-Newsboy Tells of His Life.

The little newsboys that haunt the streets of Kentucky cities will have to go out of business until they are older if the child labor bill now pending in the Kentucky legislature becomes a law. One ex-newsboy who has won a national reputation is the Rev. Charles Steizie. He is a member of the New Jersey Child Labor Committee and he was asked the other day whether he agreed with those

A Texas Wonder.

The Texas Wonder cures kidney and bladder troubles, dissolves gravel, cures dithetes, weak and lame backs, rheumatism, and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women. Regulates bladder troubles in children. If not sold by your druggist, will send by mail on receipt of \$1.00. One small bottle is two months' treatment, and seldom fails to perfect a cure. Send for testimonials from this and other states. Dr. E. W. Hall, 2926 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists. 30532

Spring Coats and Suits

Spring Newness Pervades Our Ready-to-Wear Department.

The latest conceits of Dame Fashion in Coats and Suits are on display now, ready for your inspection. We are in a position to be of the very best service to you along this line. Our prices range from \$10.00 to \$25.00 each. For style, workmanship, quality of material and finish, they cannot be excelled by any dealer in the country. However, we do not ask you to consider our judgment in the matter altogether, but we do ask a little of your time that we may show you what we have and we will gladly abide by your judgment.

IN THIS CONNECTION

we want to call your attention to our immense variety of Spring Gingham that are on our shelves now. Those who come first see the biggest assortment and have a new Spring Dress ready-to-wear at the earliest possible moment, at 10 and 15 cents per yard. You have never seen better quality nor better styles.

E. P. Barnes & Bro.
Beaver Dam, Ky.

WHEN YOUR WORK GETS THE BEST OF YOU

Or an Evening's Gathering Needs Cheer,
Drink the Best



For Sale By All Soft Drink
Stand's, 5c.

who defend street work as a whole-time occupation for boys.

"I do not," he said, "I was a newsboy for several years on the lower East side of New York, so I know something about the question. I do not mean to say that a newsboy may not develop into the right kind of a man, but it will be in spite of the fact that he was a newsboy, not because of it. It is true that the contact the boy has with people sharpens his wits, but the danger is that he will depend exclusively upon those wits in his more serious work in life."

"The whole glamor of the street gives the boy a disproportionate sense of real values. The tobacco taste of life that the newsboy gets destroys his taste for the more normal things. That is made apparent in the fact that when the average newsboy comes to apply his mind in school—to study—he is not equal to the task. He cannot apply his mind consecutively and seriously."

"This idea that every newsboy is on the road to the White House is absolutely silly. It is true that the newsboy has the advantage over the more quietly trained boy when it comes to alertness and repartee, but in the long run he is outdistanced by the young fellow who has had the advantage of the school or some other work which may serve as an equivalent of a school education."

"In addition to that great advantage the newsboy is subjected to all

the temptations of street life as far as his morals are concerned, and there is no doubt that his contact with these conditions are frequently his sufferings in other directions which may seem to toughen him, actually take away from the finer sensibilities which go toward making of the best kind of man."

Furniture!

We have just received a car of Furniture which we are able to say is the most complete, nicest and most up to date line we have had since the establishment of our business and feel safe in stating to you that we are able to quote you the lowest prices to be had.
Call and let us show you our line.

Likens & Acton

OUR NEW GOODS!



McCall Patterns
5765, Waist 5759, Skirt
Price, 15 cents each.

We are now receiving almost daily our New Spring Goods and in the course of a few days more, we will be able to show you the best selection of Spring Fabrics that the market affords. Much of our New Dress Goods in Woolens are now in. These include the newest weaves and shades for spring wear. We keep on hands constantly McCall patterns and competent salesladies to give you suggestions in regard to your wearing apparel.

When in need of the latest, don't forget us, and REMEMBER THAT IT PAYS TO TRADE WITH A HOUSE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY.

FAIR & CO.
THE FAIR DEALERS

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13.

M. H. & E. Railroad Time Table at Hartford, Ky.

L. & N. time card effective Monday Aug. 21st.
No. 112 North Bound due 7:19 a. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 114 North Bound due 2:20 p. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 115 South Bound due 8:45 a. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 113 South Bound due 1:16 p. m. daily except Sunday.
H. E. MISCHKE, Agt.

For Blount's Sulky Plows, call on Likens & Acton. 3212

Mince Meat in bulk, first class—Moore's Meat Market.

For Service, cleanliness and satisfaction, visit City Restaurant.

"There's a Photographer in Hartford. Below the bridge—SCHROETER.

We just love to serve you. City Restaurant, James Lyons, Proprietor.

Mr. W. C. Everly, Centertown, was a caller at our office while here yesterday.

Fresh barrel Jumbo pickles and Sauer Kraut, just opened at Moore's Meat Market.

Mr. W. A. Wilkerson, proprietor Home Restaurant, was in Leitchfield Tuesday.

Blount's Steel and Oliver Chilled Plows and repairs can be had at Likens & Acton's. 3512

Mr. Alva Calloway, of Centertown, called to see us, while here on business Wednesday.

Mr. Felix Shaver, Beaver Dam, R. F. D. No. 3, paid our office a pleasant call while in town yesterday.

Mr. C. W. Morgan, Nuckolls, was here on business Tuesday, and paid us an appreciated call while here.

Mr. E. L. Bullington left yesterday for points in Louisiana on a prospecting tour. He will be gone ten days.

We are now prepared to supply your wants in new Suits, new Shoes and Oxfords for the entire family.

CARSON & CO.

Mr. W. A. Wilkerson is again in the restaurant business. He is in the old Rosenblatt stand next door to the Bank of Hartford. He is an experienced man and can serve the public in a satisfactory manner. Give him a call.

The revival which is being conducted at the court house, continues with increasing interest. Rev. Lyon is doing some fine preaching and his sermons are heard by large and appreciative audiences at each service. There have been a number of conversions and a general awakening among the church people. The meeting will continue over Sunday.

By special arrangement we are enabled to offer the Womans' World, Home Life, Green's Fruit Grower and Farm Life, four splendid monthly magazines, together with one years subscription to The Republican, for \$1.25. This holds good for either renewals, old subscriptions, or to new subscribers. You cannot afford to miss this bargain.

Honor Roll of Hartford College.

The following pupils at the end of the second term, having an average grade of 90 and no grade below 80, are on the Honor Roll.

HIGH SCHOOL.
Mary Bean, Geneva Brown, Goebel Crowe, Mazie Clark, Elizabeth Davidson, Alice Foster, Hinton Leach, Pearl Sandefur, Evelyn Thomas, Berr D. Walker, Raymond Nail, Norine Barnett, Mattie Duke, Edna Elliott, Gorin Fencer, Lucile Pirtle, Luereene Collins, James Coleman, Mary Sue Johnson, Clarice Ward, Charley Ward Byron Williams, Eva Butler, Evelyn Clark, Mae Whittinghill.

NORMAL DEPT.
Earl Shreve, Anthony Daniel, Bess Hudson, Marlissa Foster, Catherine Pendleton, Zoda Raymond, Alice Taylor, Irene Ward.
SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GRADES.
Kennedy Collins, Oscar Bennett, Mary Newbolt, Anna Rae Carson James Phipps, Norine Black, Randall Wattersen, Mary Ellen Moore, Glenn Tinsley, Goebel Shultz, Cesna Shultz, Burke Napier.

SIXTH GRADE.
Mary Warren Collins, Xonatt Rhodes, Martha Pate, Margaret King, John Allen Wilson, Robert Sidney Walker, Louis Gray Brown.

THIRD AND FOURTH.
Emily Pendleton, Nellie Blair, Mary Maxwell Bean, J. D. Baltzell, William Davidson.

FIRST AND SECOND.
Thelma Estes, Mary Tappan, Corine Wilson, Lois Wilson, Joseph Carson, William Crabtree, Z. Wayne Griffin, James Bean, George Elder, Harris Walker, Isabelle Moore, Walter Mischke, Ronald Estes, Anna B. King, Ruth Lowe, Clara Wilson, Geneva Howard Bonnie Sosh, Elena Moseley, Catherine Williams, Fronia Dever, Raymond Miller, Berenice Miller.

Notice For Change in Road.

Ohio County Court.
In the matter of application for change of road from J. I. Clark's to the lower Paradise road and establishment of road from the said lower Paradise road to the upper Paradise road.

To Hon. John B. Wilson, Judge Ohio County Court:
The undersigned, W. C. Overton, W. H. Maddox, et al, petitioners herein, would respectfully show that each and all of them are citizens, residents and land owners of Ohio County, Ky.

Petitioners respectfully ask this honorable court to cause the following change to be made in the Rockport and Paradise public road, viz:—

Beginning near J. I. Clark's residence in the Rockport and Paradise public road; thence S. E. over the lands of J. I. Clark about 100 yards; thence same direction over the lands of Elvis Williams about 550 yards; thence S. on line between the lands of Elvis Williams and J. J. Russell about 270 yards; thence S. E. over the lands of J. J. Russell about 400 yards; thence S. on line between the lands of W. C. Overton and Layton Williams about 100 yards; thence S. E. on the line between the lands of Layton Williams and E. R. Williams about 400 yards to intersect the Lower Paradise public road.

Also, to establish a public road from point in lower Paradise public road where above proposed change intersects said road, as follows:

Beginning at point of intersection of said proposed change with lower Paradise road; thence Southeast with line between the lands of Layton Williams and E. R. Williams about 400 yards; thence in same direction over the lands of E. R. Williams about 80 rods; thence Southeast over the lands of W. D. Shull about 800 yards; thence same direction over the lands of W. D. Shull and J. H. Miles about 150 yards to the upper Paradise road and intersecting same about 300 yards West of Hopeville Church.

This February 28th, 1914.
W. C. OVERTON, et al.
Advised as provided for by Kentucky Statutes, Chapter 110.
T. H. BENTON,
County Road Engineer.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

UNEMPLOYED ARMY DRIVEN BY POLICE

Hungry Footsore and Cold From Being Drenched with Water.

Sacramento, Cal., March 9.—Suffering with bruised heads and empty stomachs, 1,000 members of the unemployed armies that have been in Sacramento for the last two days, were encamped tonight on the Yolo County side of the Sacramento River, to which they were driven by Sacramento county officers today.

Not all of them are suffering from injuries, but all were hungry. Most of them were cold from the drenching given them by the city Fire Department in routing them from their Sacramento camp. They swore vengeance on Sacramento because of the forcible ejection, but as their only avenue of entrance to this city is guarded by several hundred armed deputy Sheriffs, and the town of Broderick across the river is equally well guarded, the civil authorities believe they have the situation well in hand and that State troops will not be needed.

The unemployed were driven off the Southern Pacific right of way late today by Deputy Sheriffs armed with pick handles, and police armed with clubs. They at first refused to go, but several strong streams of water played on them by firemen started them on the run.

In Second Street they stopped to give battle, and in the conflict that followed many heads were bruised by the Deputy Sheriffs and police, and the rioters were driven to Front St. Some were clubbed hard enough to necessitate treatment at the County Hospital, but their injuries did not extend beyond that.

In passing Second Street, they attacked street cars, hurling stones and sticks thru windows and forcing passengers to sit down on the car floors. A stone was thrown thru the wind shield of Dr. John Griffith's automobile, hitting him in the mouth.

The army was driven down Front Street to the M Street Bridge. One hundred broke away and raided and wrecked a saloon. They finally were driven over the M Street Bridge and into Yolo County.

Appeals to Gov. Hiram W. Johnson to call out the militia were unsuccessful, the Governor placing everything in the hands of Adj. Gen. Forbes, who was in the zone of action.

At the Governor's request a citizens' committee headed by Harry Thorp, deputized 500 men—400 to do duty in Sacramento and 100 in Broderick. The Sheriff and District Attorney of Yolo County are in charge of the force in that county.

Part of the army is scattered about this city. The rest is disrupted, as its leaders are in jail, charged with vagrancy.

Nineteen officers of the army, including "Gen." Kelly, submitted peacefully to arrest this forenoon, after refusing to accept transportation back to San Francisco, whence they had come.

Administratrix Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of Dr. S. J. Wedding, deceased, are hereby notified to present them to me properly proven on or before June 1, 1914 or they will be barred. Also, those knowing themselves indebted by note or account to said estate are requested to settle by horse date.

MRS. MINNIE W. WEDDING, Administratrix.
3514, Hartford, Ky.

Consolidated Meeting.

Arrangements are being made for a great meeting of Ohio County members of the Consolidated Tobacco Growers' Association at the court house in Hartford Saturday, March 21st at 10 o'clock a. m. Bradley Wilson and other speakers will be present. It is hoped that all members will be present.

For Sale, Cheap

One J. I. Case 15-horse traction engine, near Calhoun, Ky.; also one J. I. Case 25-horse traction engine, near Bowling Green, Ky. These engines are second-hand, but almost as good as new. See J. G. KEOWN, Hartford, Ky. 3512

Grumbles.

A fellow gets little credit for grumbling and yet it is the greatest factor in the world to shresh cold facts out of mixed extremes. My little boy just asked me to tell him a story. I began a rehearsal of the Washington and his hatchet story when the boy said disgustedly, "Oh shucks, I know all about that old cherry tree business, and I guess it's all a lie anyhow. Tell me a new one." Now that boy is an embryonic philosopher. He had heard so much fulsome praise of Washington that he

PEEP AT OUR NEW HATS



WHEN YOU MEET ANYBODY THE FIRST THING HE SEES IS YOUR HAT. NO MAN CAN AFFORD NOT TO WEAR A CLEAN, NEW HAT. WE'VE GOT JUST THE HAT YOU NEED. COME, GET IT.

A MAN SHOULD ALSO BE ON GOOD TERMS WITH HIMSELF. NOTHING GIVES A MAN MORE SELF-CONFIDENCE THAN WEARING GOOD CLOTHES NEXT TO HIMSELF. COME IN AND LET US SHOW YOU SOME NEW UNDERWEAR. SHIRTS AND HOSE. THIS MEANS WE WILL SELL THEM TO YOU.

CARSON & CO.

INCORPORATED.

Hartford, Kentucky.

had come to doubt all of it. I guess Washington was a rather fine fellow, but I am heartily sick of reading so much stuff about him. He was no doubt, a pretty skilled fighter and was perhaps regarded as good pay by the corner grocer, but when it came to statesmanship Alexander Hamilton had him skinned a city block. The biographical artist never uses just the right amount of paint. It is always too much or too little, and he has daubed away too heavy on Washington. Every man that ever lived had his mean side but achievement often daubs it over with cheap paint.

Then there was Benedict Arnold whose memory it is the fashion to handle with tongs. Now I am not going to canonize Benny, but he was not all bad. There is no such a state as total depravity. If Washington had been as just as his panegyrist paint him Arnold might himself have been the master of the revolution. I acknowledge some gratitude toward our forefathers for clearing the forests, building the cities and freeing the colonies from British domination, but I am everlastingly ashamed of that fierce, bloodthirsty taste out of which our early settlers butchered the wretched and helpless natives of the new world. That the tranquility of the early settlers in no way required the wholesale butchery of the natives is amply proved by the experience of the people who colonized Mexico and South America. Here the emigrants amalgamated with the natives, and if the result in these countries is civilization somewhat lower than ours, their colonizers, who have already stood at the great bar of judgment; were not called upon to account for the murder of a whole continent of people, whose only provocation was a desire to retain in peace their ancestral hunting grounds.

Everywhere a seeing eye is turned it falls upon hollow mockery. Hypocrisy, vanity and self-interest are everywhere predominant. Most heroes and philanthropists are but wreckless bladders at the world's auction of doubtful and inconstant praise. When asked why he committed so wanton an act as firing the Acropolis at Athens the wretched man replied, while on the way to his execution, "Because I knew the name of the man who fired that famous building, would be recorded in history down to the last ages of the world." Although their deeds are sometimes per se nobler, this firebug's motive has moved most of the oiled and medaled heroes of later times. Life's

real heroes, and they are myriad, are the noble men and women who quietly, in everyday life, perform the simple offices of duty to their fellow man. Carnegie donates a hundred thousand dollars, he has unjustly wrung from the defenseless poor, to endow a library for readers who are able to buy their own books, and the poor washerwoman gives a quarter, she has earned with her board and tub, to poor Tom Jones who has just lost his all by fire. Who is the philanthropist here? Assured the newspapers would not report and history would not record their gifts who believes the Carnegies and Rockefellers would allow libraries and institutes? Yes, sir, most public relations are shams and makeshifts, and as most of us are, consciously or unconsciously, liars and hypocrites, and parties at interest to sugar coating popular delinquencies, a little plain unvarnished exposures may from time to time be expected from.

THE GRUMBLER.

Wire Fencing.

The famous Ketselman woven wire fence, and barbed wire, can be had in most any style that you may be in need of at Likens & Acton's.

THE BEST FEED



obtainable will be found here. You need not take my word for it; buy it and you will soon be convinced. God Feed makes good stock; good stock means much money, therefore it pays to buy the best. My quotations for foods in online condition are lower than the figures of other dealers. My prices speak for themselves.

W. E. ELLIS

The Produce Merchant
HARTFORD, - KENTUCKY

PHOTO-DRAMA OF CREATION

Reel and Voice United to Tell Absorbing Story of Human Development—Life of Christ, Culminating Fact of History, One Feature of Non-Sectarian, Free Exhibition.

Drama Dedicated to Public by President of the I. B. S. A., Pastor Russell of Brooklyn Tabernacle.



LAND APPEARS.

The moving picture film, beginning with the far-off days when chaos lay on the waters, is depicting for us how God called the earth into being from the void and how He has upheld it and sustained it and carried it onward and upward toward its divinely appointed goal. All this is done while machinery, reproducing synchronously the tones of the human voice, helps in entertaining, enlightening and instructing the auditor.

All this is being accomplished and will be accomplished by the marvelous photo-drama of "Creation," produced by the International Bible Students Association. This body of earnest and active supporters and disseminators

the hidden, mechanical lecturer, speaking in tones of eloquence and might, explains clearly each picture.

Scenes Staged in Holy Land.

The preparation of the films used in the exhibitions has involved a considerable expense and activities conducted in all parts of the world. The cameras have been carried into the Holy Land, and there on the Mount of



COLLEGES TEACHING HIGHER CRITICISM.

Olives and in Jerusalem have been found the backgrounds for re-enacted tragedies. Nature has not changed the face of the land of Palestine much for so many centuries, and the houses and the customs and dress are much as they were before the Christian era.

The Ordeals of the Martyrs.

Some of the most graphic representations of the films have to do with the



"DID YE THIS IN MY NAME?"

of God's Word is planning to place in many large cities the photo-drama, which tells in interesting, easily understandable picture and word the sto-



"READING BIBLE FORBIDDEN."

ry of the earth's creation, progress and development.

First Production in New York.

A start was made in New York City, where a large theater building was opened to the public, free of charge. Then followed Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, Toledo, Boston, Indianapolis, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Men, women and children are thronging to hear and see the story of their

early struggles of the Christian Church. Many stereopticon slides are also introduced, bearing reproductions of famous paintings.

The International Bible Students Association operates under a British charter and has offices at Lancaster Gate W., London. Its American headquarters are at No. 17 Hicks street, Brooklyn. The association is supported by voluntary contributions. It has a large staff of lecturers, and its ac-



"CHRISTIAN MARTYRS OF OLD."

tivities extend to all the principal cities of the United States and Europe. The object of the association is, through various means, to encourage Bible study, and in the moving picture



GOD'S "PLAN OF LOVE" AS ONCE MISUNDERSTOOD.

ancestors and themselves. Before them pass the pictures which tell how the earth began and how it has struggled and is struggling upward to the light. They sit entranced, for, as the drama of dramas unfolds, the voice of

exhibitions it hopes to be especially helpful in this regard. The fact that all meetings are free and no collections taken affords sufficient evidence to prove that the work is not actuated by mercenary motives.

A HISTORIC BELL.

From the Guerriere to the Constitution, Then to a Mill.

One would hardly expect to find an object of historic interest in so prosaic a place as a New England mill—an object older than the oldest title of the English peerage, an object made before the English parliament was formed. Yet such an object is in daily use in a factory at Saylesville, R. I. It is a bell, whose history is a most interesting one. Around the bell, about four inches from the crown, is this inscription: "Peter Seest Amsterdam, Anno 1263, me fecit."

The date, together with other well authenticated facts, leads to the belief that the bell was long used in a convent belfry in England and was taken therefrom for public use during the reformation. But the connecting link between its life in the old world and its advent to America is the famous naval battle between the Guerriere and the Constitution.

The Guerriere, a helpless wreck, was rolling in the trough of the sea, while her brave but defeated commander, Captain Dacres of the royal navy, on the deck of the American frigate, the Constitution, was offering his sword to gallant Captain Hull.

The two officers had been friends in time of peace, having often exchanged hospitalities at the Mediterranean ports, and now Hull's magnanimity shone out.

"I'll not take your sword, Dacres," said he. "Keep it."

In the meanwhile the boats of the Constitution were busily engaged in transporting the crew of the defeated ship to the deck of the victor. A midshipman reported to the first lieutenant that the ship's bell had been carried away by a grapeshot from the Guerriere and that there was no way of announcing the time to the ship's company.

At that moment the Guerriere gave a succession of heavy plunges, and the clear tones of a fine bell rang over the water.

"Go get the Englishman's bell," said the lieutenant to the midshipman. "There will be no further use for it on board that craft."

The Guerriere surrendered at 7 o'clock in the evening of Aug. 19, 1812, and at 8 o'clock the same evening Peter Seest's bell in sonorous tones rang out the hour on board "Old Ironsides."

With the lapse of time the bell, amid the confusion and debris common to a great navy yard, became misplaced, lost its identity and was thrust carelessly to one side. It found its way to the scrap heap, was afterward sold by the United States and finally came to rest in its present quarters.—Boston Post.

AN ANIMAL IN PAIN.

It Suffers Less Than Man on Account of Its Low Intelligence.

It is a platitude that "pain is as one feels it." But that statement falls a considerable way short of the truth. The measure of pain undoubtedly depends as much upon realization, comparison and constructive memory as upon sensation. In other words, the individual with the most highly developed imagination enjoys and suffers most intensely, though not perhaps most violently. Pain and death are terrible in proportion as one is capable of relating them to experience. To children they are not terrible in this sense, because children have small experience and even smaller powers of imagining relations.

In the case of animals the power of constructing a memory picture and relating the same to present conditions is probably exceedingly low, if not entirely absent. Pain to an animal represents an unpleasant experience begun and ended sharply. It is unrelated. It has no social or moral significance. It is not terrible in the wide sense. An animal lives from moment to moment. At any given moment its happiness is a question in the main of physical comfort. The caged skylark (though it must not be supposed that this is any defense of an objectionable practice) experiences none of the misery of the caged man. It does not know that its liberty is hopelessly lost. It cannot relate its present position to past experience in the way in which a prisoner can and must do. The cage is merely an accidental obstruction which may at any moment disappear. Should the bird stop struggling it does so because struggling is unpleasant, not because it is hopeless.—London Chronicle.

Highly Practical.

"Your business college for young ladies seems to be all right."

"It is all right."

"Do you give the girls a good practical business training?"

"In reply to that question I can only say that 60 per cent of our graduates marry their employers the first year."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Plains of Argentina.

The roads of the plains of Argentina have deeper dust in summer and deeper mud in winter than those of any other part of the world, consequently the wagons used on them have wheels that are from six to fifteen feet in diameter.

Chilly Text.

Mother—Tommy, what was the gold text at Sunday school today? Tommy (who lives in Alaska)—Let me see. Oh, yes! "Many are cold, but few are frozen."—Judge.

A wise man contents himself with doing as much good as his situation allows him to do.—Lord Bolingbroke.

POW-HAN
WASHINGTON, D. C.
HOTEL OF AMERICAN
In a city where good hotels abound, the Powhatan leads the list.
It is first in the hearts of its countrymen.
The Powhatan is refined, exclusive, and residential. Its excellent location on Pennsylvania Avenue, 18th and H Streets, makes it a desirable headquarters for bridal couples, tourist parties, conventions, schools and colleges.
The Powhatan attracts the people of culture and education. Its proximity to State, War and Navy Departments, also to many points of historical interest, makes this hotel especially attractive to a discriminating public.
The Powhatan offers rooms with detached bath at \$1.50, \$2.00 and up. Rooms with private bath, \$2.50, \$3.00 and up.
Write for booklet with map.
CLIFFORD M. LEWIS, Manager.

HAVE YOUR SUITS
Cleaned & Pressed
Repairing and Dyeing neatly done.
Ladies work given special attention.
Hats Cleaned and Repaired.
Work called for and delivered.
Club rate \$1.00 per month.
Hartford Pressing Club,
GUNTHER BLDG., CENTER ST.
HARTFORD, KY.

USE LIV-VER-LAX
For Lazy Liver and the Troubles of Constipation.
Feel right all the time. Don't lay off from work for days by taking calomel when pleasant Liv-Ver-Lax keeps you on your feet, while relieving your trouble. Safer too, and easy to take. Don't take anything else. You can't afford it. Eliminates poisons, cleanses system and relieves constipation. A natural remedy, natural in its actions, sure in its effect and certain in its results. It won't be long before Liv-Ver-Lax will completely displace calomel in every home. Children can take it freely and with perfect safety. Every bottle guaranteed. 50c and \$1 in bottles. None genuine without the likeness and signature of L. K. Grigsby. For sale by J. H. WILLIAMS, - Hartford, Ky.

Electric Bitters
Succeed when everything else fails. In nervous prostration and female weaknesses they are the supreme remedy, as thousands have testified.
FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND STOMACH TROUBLE
It is the best medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter.

SPECIAL TO WOMEN
The most economical, cleansing and germicidal of all antiseptics is
Paxtine
A soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed.
As a medicinal antiseptic for douches in treating catarrh, inflammation or ulceration of nose, throat, and that caused by feminine ills it has no equal. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been cured say it is "worth its weight in gold." At druggists. 50c. large box, or by mail. The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

Directory
Ohio County
Circuit Court—T. F. Birkhead, Judge; Ben D. Ringo, Attorney; W. P. Midkiff, Jailor; E. G. Barrass, Clerk; E. E. Birkhead, Master Commissioner; R. T. Collins, Trustee Jury Fund; S. O. Keown, Sheriff, Hartford. Deputies—S. A. Bratcher, office deputies—Mrs. S. O. Keown and Glimore Keown. Court convenes first Monday in February and continues three weeks; third Monday in April, two weeks; third Monday in October, two weeks.
County Court—John B. Wilson, Judge; W. C. Blankenship, Clerk; C. E. Smith, Attorney, Hartford. Court convenes first Monday in each month.
Quarterly Court—Begins on the first Monday in every month.
Court of Claims—Convenes first Tuesday in January and first Tuesday in October.
Other County Officers—C. S. Moxley, Surveyor, Fortsville, Ky.; R. F. D. No. 2; Tom Hines, Assessor, Olaton, Ky.; Oona Shults, Superintendent, Hartford; Dr. A. B. Riley, Coroner, Hartford; T. H. Benton, Road Engineer, Hartford.
JUSTICES' COURTS.
Ed. Shown, Hartford, Tuesday after 3d Monday in March, Tuesday after 3d Monday in June, Tuesday after 3d Monday in September, Tuesday after 3d Monday in December.
L. A. McDaniel, Rockport, Friday after 3d Monday in March, Friday after 3d Monday in June, Friday after 3d Monday in September, Friday after 3d Monday in December.
S. W. Leach, Cromwell, Wednesday after 3d Monday in March, Wednesday after 3d Monday in June, Wednesday after 3d Monday in September, Wednesday after 3d Monday in December.
R. C. Tichenor, Centertown, Saturday after 3d Monday in March, Saturday after 3d Monday in June, Saturday after 3d Monday in September, Saturday after 3d Monday in December.
Winson Smith, Select, Tuesday after 2d Monday in March, Tuesday after 2d Monday in May, Tuesday after 2d Monday in August, Tuesday after 2d Monday in November.
W. S. Dean, Dundee, Wednesday after the second Monday in March, Wednesday after 2d Monday in May, Wednesday after 3d Monday in August, Wednesday after 2d Monday in November.
Ben F. Rice, Fordsville, Tuesday after 2d Monday in March, Thursday after 2d Monday in May, Thursday after 2d Monday in August, Thursday after 2d Monday in November.
Ben W. Taylor, Ralph, Friday after 2d Monday in March, Friday after 2d Monday in May, Friday after 3d Monday in August, Friday after 2d Monday in November.
HARTFORD POLICE COURT.
O. C. Martin, Judge; McDowell A. Fogle, City Attorney; J. P. Stevens, Marshal; Court convenes second Monday in each month.
City Council—J. C. Her, Mayor; R. T. Collins, Clerk; J. E. Bean, Treasurer. Members of Council—J. C. Bennett, Capt. A. D. White, A. E. Pate, J. D. Ralph, A. C. Yeiser, W. H. Gillespie.
School Trustees—J. D. Duke, Chairman; R. T. Collins, Secretary; Dr. J. W. Taylor, and W. E. Ellis.
RELIGIOUS SERVICES.
M. E. Church, South—Services morning and evening every first and third Sunday in each month. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. B. W. Napier, pastor.
Baptist Church—Services morning and evening every second and fourth Sunday in each month. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. A. S. Pettie, pastor.
Christian Church—Services every third and fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Elder Gwinn, pastor.
SECRET SOCIETIES.
Hartford Lodge No. 675, F. and A. M. meets every first Monday night in each month. W. S. Stevens, W. M.; Oona Hunter, Secretary.
Hartford Chapter No. 84 O. E. S. meets every second and fourth Monday evenings. Mrs. J. H. Williams, W. M.; Jas. H. Williams, W. P.; Miss Elizabeth Miller, Secretary.
Rough River Lodge No. 119 Knights of Pythias meets every Tuesday evening. Jno. W. Taylor, C. C.; W. R. Hedrick, K. of R. & S.
Hartford Tent No. 99, K. O. T. M. meets every first and third Thursday nights. R. T. Collins, Commander; E. P. Moore, Record Keeper.
Acme Lodge No. 339 I. O. O. F. meets every second and fourth Friday nights in each month. C. M. Barnett, Noble Grand; W. R. Hedrick, Secretary.
Hartford Camp No. 202 W. O. W. meets every second and fourth Saturday nights in each month. Tom Williams, Council Commander; W. C. Wallace, Clerk.
Sunshine Hive No. 42, L. O. T. M. meets every first and third Friday nights in each month. Mrs. Attye Griffin, Lady Commander; Mrs. H. E. Mischke, Lady Record Keeper.
Keystone Chapter No. 110, R. A. M. meets every third Saturday night in each month. John T. Moore High Priest; W. S. Tinsley, Secretary.
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY.
State Officers—President, J. H. McConnell, Princeton, Ky.; Vice President, J. H. Burney, Muhlenberg Co.; Secretary & Treas., S. B. Robertson, Calhoun, Ky.; Organizer, T. H. Balmann, Hartford, Ky.
Members State Executive Board—Ben Watson, Webster county; J. W. Dunn, Daviess county; Henry Pirtle, Ohio county; E. L. Ray, Hardin county; C. G. Davenport, Warren county.
Ohio County Officers—S. L. Stevens, President; Henry Pirtle, Secretary; S. E. Bennett, Treasurer.
COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Oona Shults, Chairman, Hartford, Ky.
1. O. L. Terry, Hartford, Ky.
2. T. J. Brooks, Fordsville, Ky.
3. Ira Bozarth, Olaton, Ky.
4. H. O. Autry, Balzeton, Ky.
5. E. G. Austin, Prentiss.
6. J. L. Brown, Rockport, Ky.

PROFESSIONAL
Otto C. Martin
Attorney at Law
HARTFORD, KY.
Will practice his profession in this and adjoining counties. Commercial and Criminal Practice a Specialty.
Barnes & Smith
Attorneys at Law
HARTFORD, KY.
Messrs. W. H. Barnes and C. E. Smith announce that they have formed a partnership for the general practice of law, except criminal and divorce cases. Mr. Smith being County Attorney is prevented from practicing such cases. Mr. Barnes will individually accept such practice. Offices in Hartford Republican building, Hartford, Ky.
ARTHUR D. KIRK
Attorney at Law
HARTFORD, KY.
ASSOCIATED WITH M. L. HEAVRIN
This office is equipped for handling Commercial Law and Collection items as well as other legal and litigated matters. Practice in all the courts. Prompt and vigorous service. M. L. Heavrin's Office.
T. WADE STRATTON
Attorney at Law
CROMWELL, KY.
Will practice his profession in this and adjoining counties. Collections, Commercial and Criminal Practice a Specialty. Prompt and vigorous service.

I AM PREPARED
To do any kind of Veterinary work. Horses, mules and cows need not die for want of attention. Calls answered day or night.
W. H. RILEY
Veterinary Surgeon
Hartford, Ky.

Collier's
The National Weekly
First Time in Clubs
Until this year Collier's has been sold at \$5.50. Now the price is \$2.50 and we have secured a concession whereby we can offer it at a still further reduction in connection with this publication.
Special Offer to Our Readers
Recognizing the great demand for Collier's at the new price, we have made arrangements to offer it and our own publication each one year for the price of Collier's alone. This is a limited offer and must be taken advantage of promptly.
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Collier's is the one big, independent, fearless weekly of the whole country. Not only is it the good citizen's handbook but it is also a magazine for the whole family. Among the things that a year's subscription gives are:
1000 Editorials
600 News Photos
250 Short Articles
150 Short Stories
100 Illustrated Features
2 Complete Novels
Collier's . . . \$2.50 Both for only
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KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS
WITH **Dr. King's New Discovery**
FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND ALL THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES.
GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED.
PRICE 50c. Total Bottle Free

There is no substitute for Royal Baking Powder for making the best cake, biscuit and pastry. Royal is Absolutely Pure and the only baking powder made from Royal grape cream of tartar.

THE BIG ARMY OF THE UNEMPLOYED

Greater Now Than at Any Time Since the Free-Trade Period of Twenty Years Ago.

Every time a Republican Protectionist or a Republican newspaper advocate of Protection refers to the great army of the unemployed the answer comes from the Free-Trader that it is "no larger than during the previous winters." If the winters of 1893-4-5-6 are meant it would be correct, but when the winters of 1897-8 and 1912-13, inclusive, are included there are ample grounds for debate, with the facts all against the Free-Trade contention. New York City is Democratic from the Battery to the Bronx. It vies with Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina in its loyalty to everything labeled Democratic. Following a plea of general denial the Register summons a field of Democratic witnesses in a Democratic court, rests its controversy and wins on the verdict based upon the unimpeached and unimpeachable testimony of Democrats only. According to a report of a conference held in the Mayor's office January 29 as shown by the Democratic New York World there were 200,000 wage-earners idle September 30, 1913, and this number has been greatly augmented since.

The conditions were so astounding that the situation is to be referred to a special commission to be appointed by the Democratic Mayor. The number of the unemployed is greater than at any time since the Wilson-Gorman era of the thirties.

Another evidence submitted by the Mayor corroborates the testimony previously submitted in the conference. He said:

"The census of the municipal housing houses furnished another guide to a correct understanding. The records noted are for a period of four years covering the months of November, December and January. The total free lodgings for the months in question were: In 1910-1911, 51,320; in 1911-1912, 47,824; in 1912-13, 37,780; in 1913-1914, 95,807.

Further denial upon the part of Democratic partisans will constitute an indictment of Democrats by Democrats.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

Why Boys Leave Farm.

There and again the question of keeping the boys on the farm has been discussed. It has been talked and discussed from one end of the land to the other, and it yet remains a question and a matter of speculation. This is a very vital question—a question that should appeal to every man and woman.

The reasons for the boy leaving the farm are many. Our schools in the past have made many mistakes in the training they gave the boy. They educated the boy away from the farm, rather than educate him for the farm. Many times in my life have I heard fathers and mothers say, "We want to give our children a good education; we want them to be able to make a living without work; we would like for him to be a great preacher, doctor or lawyer." But never in my life have I heard a father say, "I want my son to make a farmer, the noblest profession beneath the canopy of heaven." That is

one great reason for the boys and girls leaving the farm and going to the city. They haven't received the proper parental training. There are too many fathers and mothers who look on farming as a low calling and not a profession. "We need more producers and fewer consumers" is the cry of the people today. We need more educated farmers, real farmers who can demonstrate the facts of science.

Not long ago I heard a teacher say, "I do love to teach agriculture, but I hate to demonstrate it." That is the trouble of the world today. We have too many teachers and not enough demonstrators.

It has always been a great mystery to me why so many people look on farming as a low calling when all of our greatest men come from the farm and like to boast of it. Take the preacher, lawyer and any other professional man, and he likes to boast about being raised on the farm. The farmer is the very bone and sinew of our government. Then why should we be ashamed of our profession and teach our children that farming is an unthankful calling? We should make the farm more attractive and restore the natural resources as much as possible. I believe if the boy's natural sport was restored there would be but few boys leave the farm. When the forest was full of game and the creeks were full of fish we heard very little said about the boy leaving the farm. What is greater sport for boys than fishing and hunting, where there is plenty of fish and game? It seems to be a natural instinct in a boy to enjoy sport of that kind. It is a sport that the Allwise set apart for the boys. Those were the happiest days of our life when we used to roam the woods and hunt for the fox squirrel and fish for the sun perch and the mudcat. It is a memory that we would not be divorced from if it were possible. There is no artificial sport under the heavens that will compare with it. The moving picture show isn't a comparison.

Of course we can't expect all the boys to remain on the farm; there is as much diversity in the mind as there is in the disposition. There is no use to try to make a farmer out of a boy who desires to be a hobo. We don't need that class on the farm; we need boys and men who will form a partnership with their brains and muscle. The time has been when a person could make a living with his muscle alone, but that time has passed and gone. We have difficulties that can't be solved by muscle alone. For that reason we need the very brainiest boys on the farm. The study of nature is merely in its infancy. The boy who will take what has already been learned as a foundation to study from, and will concentrate his entire efforts in that way, will be a wonderful success. It is a saying as old as time itself that necessity is the mother of all invention. With this great fact in mind, we see the necessity for more producers and fewer consumers. We need them to help feed the teeming millions that will populate our land in a few more short years. Luther Burbank has gained wonderful distinction by concentrating his entire efforts in the great study of nature, and the opportunities of today are equally a broad for the boy who has the wit and energy as it has been in the past for Burbank. The basement of any business is always crowded, but there is always room at the top. So it is in farming. There is room at the top.—T. I. Fitzgerald in Farm and Ranch.

House and Lot For Sale.

Good 3-room house with all out-buildings good well, and 6 lots adjoining near McHenry high school building. Call on, or address, 3221 A. THORPE, McHenry, Ky.

BANK CASHIER SHORT IN ACCOUNTS

Henderson Planters State Bank Looted to Tune of \$25,000.

Henderson, Ky., March 10.—Ingram Crockett, for ten years cashier of the Planters bank of this city, was found today to be short in his accounts with the bank in the sum of \$25,000.

Assistant State Bank Examiner Farris is in charge of the institution and gave out a statement tonight that the bank is solvent and that every check on the institution would be paid.

Crockett was bonded for the amount of his shortage, and has made an assignment of all of his property in this city, consisting of a house and lot where he resides, as also several other pieces of property and a lively stable.

The shortage was discovered this morning. Last Thursday Crockett left over the interurban for Evansville, and was not heard of until located in a hospital in New Albany, where he is ill. His wife has gone to that place to be at his bedside. It is believed he is mentally deranged.

Ingram Crockett is fifty-eight years of age and was highly thought of in the community where he has lived most of his life. For the last ten years he had been cashier of the bank which he is charged with looting, having been advanced to that position from that of teller in the same institution. He dealt heavily in real estate in Henderson, and it is estimated that his holdings will cover the shortage.

The Planters State bank is one of the solid banking institutions of Western Kentucky, and will be very little injured by the shortage, if any of its defaulting cashier.

Notice.

The First National Bank of Hartford, located at Hartford, in the State of Kentucky, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and others, creditors of said association, are hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

ALVIN ROWE, President. Dated at Hartford, Ky., March 5, 1914. 3548

DUKEHURST.

March 8.—Farmers in this community are nearly done stripping tobacco.

Mr. Charley Shreve, of Bowling Green, is visiting his son, Earl Shreve of this place.

Mrs. Mr. A. Combs, who has been ill with la grippe for sometime, is improving.

Miss Lena Combs spent last Sunday with Miss Blanch Hickey.

Mr. T. A. Wimsatt has moved into G. R. Hickey's house where he will engage in barber work.

Mrs. Willie Walker, of Lexington, visited her sister, Mrs. J. W. Carter, last week.

Estill Allen has returned from Irvington.

Mrs. Thomas Morris has been ill with la grippe for the past few days.

The oil business is progressing nicely now.

Card From Esquire Miles.

Paradise, Ky., March 11.—Editors Hartford Republican—If you will please give space this time I will promise that I will not bother you any more on this subject.

Now, Mr. Rowe, I will try to tell you some of the duties of that finance committee that there has been so much fuss about.

If you will take up last week's Republican you will find in it a list of claims allowed by the February Fiscal Court. You will find in that list a claim allowed to John T. Moore for \$25 for financial report, and in the same list a claim allowed to W. S. Tinsley for \$25 for financial report. They were appointed at the January term of court to get this report. This report is absolutely necessary. The court must know the financial condition of the county before it can work intelligently, it must know its indebtedness; the amount of money on hand and the probable income for the year, and the law does not provide any other way to have such work done than to have it done by committee appointed by the court. Now Mr. Rowe, if it is worth fifty dollars (and that is the customary price for the work) or at least Mr. Heaven and Capt. Cox were paid the same sum eight years ago and there has not been a special committee appointed since to get a financial report once what would it be worth to get it up twenty-four times. This committee you have been so worked up about has got this report up every time the court has met for four years and the court met about six times a year what would you think of a fiscal court that would go there and order work done in the roads and make

contracts with bridge companies to build bridges buy culverts and all other work that the law says the Fiscal Court shall have done without knowing anything about their indebtedness or their income or the money on hand. This present court had this by-partisan committee appointed to get this report on account of a much being said last year during the county campaign about the indebtedness of the county. They possibly will provide other ways, less expensive to get the report hereafter, but they will have to have it all the same.

You went to the records to get the amount that I have drawn for my work and I am glad you did. I was paid \$125 for my work on the roads in 1912, under the old way of working the roads. The road and bridge commissioner was paid ten per cent of the money he spent in his district. If he was allowed one thousand dollars he got one hundred dollars for his services. Now I spent in the neighborhood of twenty-four hundred dollars in this Rockport district in that year and \$125 was about five per cent of the money spent or just one half of what was paid the commissioners under the old way of working the road, and if I had hired a team to haul lumber and other things which I did with my own for which I did not charge anything I would have paid 30 dollars for hauling. I hauled lumber and built bridges and did all other work that was to be done besides superintending the work of the whole district. Now, Mr. Rowe I could go on at great length and give you the details of the work of a magistrate but I think you are a fair minded man when you understand and this will be sufficient.

Dr. Warden says that one dollar a day is enough to pay a magistrate for his work for he can't make more than that on a farm. Well I doubt if I had kept close account of all the time I have given the county if I have received a dollar a day for the work and when I can't make more than a dollar a day farming I will quit and strike Tom Benton for a job on the road. Yours truly, J. H. MILES.

Best Family Laxative.

Beware of constipation. Use Dr. King's New Life Pills and keep well. Mrs. Charles E. Smith, of West Franklin, Me., calls them "Our family laxative." Nothing better for adults or aged. Get them to-day. 25c. All Druggists or by mail. H. E. Bucklen & Co. Philadelphia or St. Louis.

A Blow at Eugenics.

An unfeeling judge in Wisconsin has declared unconstitutional the law passed by the last Legislature which provided that marriages should not be performed until the man had presented a clean bill of health from a reputable physician at least 30 years old who should make laboratory tests to determine the applicant's condition. Many objections of a legal kind were offered, but the court held that the controlling one was that the law was an unreasonable restraint from marriage which is the greatest of human institutions and essential to the well-being of society.

Doubtless the eugenists will be in tears. They would like a recall of this judge who seems to think that common sense and fundamental constitutional principles are more important than legislature statutes. But it is probable that most persons will agree with the judge. Admitting that the end desired by the eugenists is laudable, it is certain that they have gone about it in the wrong way. The strongest force in the world is the sexual instinct. Without it the race would perish. It is proper that there should be restrictions placed around such an important force, and hence we have laws regulating marriage and punishing illicit relations. Most states have statutes naming certain prohibited degrees within which marriage may not take place and holding void marriages of idiots, minors in certain instances, etc.

When we set before these simple restrictions the way is difficult. It is desirable that only such persons should marry who are reasonably healthy and who are like to produce normal children. How to accomplish this has taxed the ingenuity of law-makers for many ages. Wherever undue restrictions have been placed upon marriages the results have been most unfortunate and society has suffered. The Wisconsin idea is absurd. It assumes that the state is the parent of all its marriageable sons and proposes to dictate when they may marry. Even if the law had been upheld it would have been unworkable and would have resulted in woe.

Attention is called to the fact that in the recent baby contest in this city the three prize winners were children of Italian parentage born in what we improperly called the slums. This is violating the principles of eugenics, for it is unlikely that the estimable parents in many respects measure up to the fantastic standards of the eugenists. Nature is mighty

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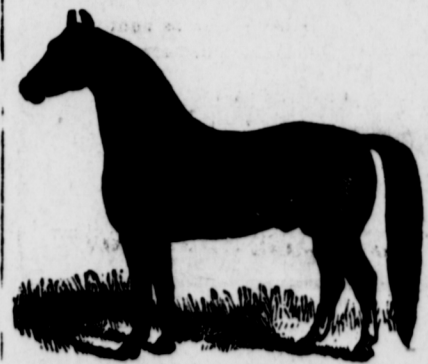
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good to babies. Most of them are born with an excellent physique. Their troubles come later. Getting married is such a personal matter that regulation should be at the minimum lest worse woes follow.—Philadelphia Inquirer.



This fine saddle and harness stallion, Mack Eagle, will stand the present season of 1914 at my stable in Centertown, Ky., and will be permitted to serve mares at \$8.00 to insure a living colt. Money due when the fact is ascertained or mare is traded or transferred. Lien retained on all colts until season is paid. Care taken to prevent accidents, but will not be responsible should any occur.

Mack Eagle was sired by Red Eagle, he by Red Squirrel, he by Black Squirrel, he by Black Eagle. His first dam was McLackie.



Black Bob is a coal black, with neatly points, 14 1-2 high, good bone, fine length, and a model jack. His grand sire was the noted jack, Old Black Bob, his sire the well known Reno Jack. He has shown himself to be a fine jack and an excellent foal setter.

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